13. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,57,836 as against Rs. 1,16,313 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and up-keep of roads and buildings was Rs. 1,02,786 against Rs. 67,105 in the previous year, the increased expenditure being due to the extensive repair of roads, etc.

14. *Public Instruction.*—The Municipality maintained, with the help of a subsidy from Government, 18 Municipal Schools and paid grants to 4 night schools in addition to the grant-in-aid paid to 6 Wesleyan Mission Schools. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 30,279 against Rs. 31,114 in the previous year. The Municipality paid the usual contribution of Rs. 15,000 to Government towards the cost of Primary Education. As the Municipal Council were not prepared to contribute at least 1/3rd of the whole cost of primary education in the Mysore City, the question of transferring the entire control of Primary Education in the City to the Municipality was dropped.

15. *Audit of Accounts.*—The system of pre-audit was continued and the Audit Committee also worked during the year.

16. *General.*—The arrangement of combining the duties of the Trust Board Engineer and Municipal Engineer in a single officer was made permanent in Government Order No. L. 3495-8—Ml. 11-27-43, dated the 16th December 1927. It was directed in Government Order No. L. 5333-5—Ml. 196-26-116, dated 7th March 1928, that half the salary of the Chairman-President and of the drawing establishment be borne by the Municipal Council.

17. The Municipal Administration continued to be satisfactory during the year.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Report on the working of the Village Panchayets in the State during the year 1927-28.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1205—28-29, dated the 15—20th November 1928, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Village Panchayets during the year 1927-28.

ORDER NO. V. P. L. 4713-31—V. P. 32-28-7, DATED 22ND JANUARY 1929.

Recorded.

2. The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation came into force on the 1st February 1927 and 8,863 Panchayets and 240 hamlets were constituted by the close of the year under review, 19 Panchayets and 11 hamlets alone remaining to be constituted at the end of the year.

3. The number of members elected and appointed to the Panchayets as on the last day of the year was 66,638 and there were 8,719 elected Chairmen in all. It is stated that information is not available for the several Districts as to the Panchayets who have appointed Secretaries, the value of labour contributed, etc. The Deputy Commissioners should see that all the information required is supplied in their reports in future years. The Panchayets met in all 25,664 times. This gives an average of about 3 meetings per Panchayet and is not satisfactory. Some Panchayets held no meetings at all while some others did not meet regularly.

4. The total income excluding deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 9 24,575 of which Rs. 44,470 or 5 per cent was realised from cattle pounds, Rs. 1,35,185 or 14 per cent from grants and contributions, Rs. 6,20,284 or 67 per cent from compulsory taxes and the rest from other items. Mohatarfa taxes heretofore collected by the Revenue Department were abolished throughout the State and in their place Village Panchayets levied the taxes prescribed under section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation. Seven thousand nine hundred and ten Village Panchayets collected these taxes during the year under review. Four hundred and thirty Village Panchayets levied taxes under section 37 also and 2,876 Panchayets agreed to contribute

weekly labour for works of communal benefit. The collection of taxes is not satisfactory as out of a total demand of Rs. 20,90,033 including an opening balance of Rs. 7,38,574, only a sum of Rs. 8,62,557 was collected. It is hoped that by the arrangement now ordered of entrusting the collection work to Patels and Shanbhogs there will be improvement in collection. Village Panchayets should be asked to make satisfactory arrangements in the matter and in cases of neglect or inability to recover the dues promptly, the powers vested under section 40 should be exercised in time in order to obviate accummulation of arrears.

5. Including the opening balance of Rs. 7,57,509, the amount available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,98,482 of which Rs. 2,80,516 only were spent during the year. The expenditure excluding deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 2,70,100 of which Rs. 1,05,979 or 39 per cent was on public works, Rs. 47,248 or 17 per cent on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 30,483 or 11 per cent on water supply, Rs. 22,556 or 8 per cent on office charges and the rest on other miscellaneous items of expenditure. It is observed that some of the District Boards contributed towards Rural Reconstruction work and Drinking Water Wells in their areas. The closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,17,966 of which Rs. 8,33,707 was the balance under service heads. Attempts should be made to utilise Panchayet Funds for improvement works according to approved programmes. It is understood that the Revenue Commissioner has issued suitable instructions in the matter. It is necessary and desirable that each Panchayet should draw up lists of major and minor wants, including, say, a dozen items each and concentrate effort on satisfying these wants first.

6. The temporary staff of Panchayet Inspectors sanctioned to help the Amildars in the supervision and control of Panchayets was continued during the year. It has been decided to dispense with this staff and entrust their work to the Revenue Inspectors from the beginning of the next official year.

7. Government are glad to note that during the short period of 17 months the Village Panchayet Scheme was in force, some tangible progress was achieved partly through the exertions of the officers of the Revenue Department and partly through the co-operation of the local people, of whom a large number evinced conspicuous practical interest in the administration of the Panchayets. But it is evident that a large number of these Panchayets have not taken up their duties seriously. The collection of taxes and the judicious administration of Panchayet Funds should receive closer attention. It is hoped that the efforts of honorary organisers and Revenue Officers will help to stimulate the Panchayets to take an increasing interest in the work of rural improvement.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Appointment of trained men as Teachers in Primary Schools in "Special" and "General" vacancies.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 42-43—Edn. 76-25-32, dated 6th July 1926, approving of the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education, among others to lay down a rule that trained men will invariably be given preference in the matter of appointments in Primary Schools.

2. Government Order No. 5771-830—C. R. B. 5-26-1, dated 10th June laying down revised rules for the guidance of appointing officers.

ORDER NO. D. 7331-32—EDN. 690-28-1, DATED 19TH JANUARY 1929.

Government are pleased to issue the following further instructions in the matter of the preference to trained men for appointments as teachers in Primary Schools:—

1. In "General" vacancies of teachers which are open to candidates of all communities, trained men will have preference over untrained men irrespective of community.